New-York Daily Times.

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men, and Northern men can afford to put up with inconveniences and be generous to their late opponents. Let all parties hear to Governor GEARY and follow his advice. He is on the right track, and determined to administer substantial justice and crush out wrong and oppression as soon as possible. The late Grand Jury have indicted Pro-Slavery as well as Free-State men, and the attempt of Judge LECOMPTE to admit a Pro-Slavery man to bail after indictment found for murder, when he had refused to admit any of HARVEY'S men to bail for attacking North Hickory Point, shows that GEARY is impartial, and determined to see that justice is fairly administered.

And now let me say a word in conclusion. The Land Office is open,—preëmptors can secure their claims as soon as they can raise the money,—order is restored and everything looks brighter than ever before. Let all come to Kansas who wish to. It will not be necessary to bring rifles and implements of war. Bring mechanics' tools and women and children—the latter are good guarantees. The citizens of St. Louis, Jefferson City, Lexington, Kansas City and Westport, will all aid any respectable emigrants, and the most prominent business men of Missouri guarantee the safe and unmolested transportation up the Missouri of all peacefully-disposed emigrants. Let there be a restoration of friendship and confidence. Everything will go right if those coming are so disposed. Now is the time to invest money in Kansas lands. The earlier the settlers come the better. Respectable men in any of our villages (or "cities") will aid them. Let men come who want buildings put up and will furnish work and good pay for hundreds now here who are in destitute circumstances.

Through Governor GEARY'S address many of the most prominent Pro-Slavery and Free-State men who, two months ago, were warring against each other, meet and shake hands, exchange courtesies and seem disposed to bury the past and help each other in the future. Let no one blame GEARY till his whole policy is developed and understood. E. H.

The Approaching Land Sales—Arrival of Emigrants, &c.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Nov. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Night before last one hundred and fifty persons arrived in this city on a steamer from St. Louis. A gentleman informs me that twenty-five were from the South and the remainder from the Northern States. They all come here to be at the land sale, which commences on Monday next. One firm in St. Louis has had $300,000 pass through their hands from the East for this city. Another firm half as much more.

The land to be sold is now being explored by hundreds of persons who are desirous of purchasing. Horses and carriages are in great demand. One gentleman from your City, an old friend of mine, came here intending to invest money provided FREMONT was elected. He is now confident that BUCHANAN will be our next President, and he shall not make any investments here, but intends going to Nebraska or Iowa and make his investments there. I have learned of others in the same fix.

The squatters, both Free-State and Pro-Slavery men, have joined together for mutual protection. They have formed an association, made by laws governing the taking of claims, and each is pledged to do all he can to prevent bidding on their farms. Speculators in land must be careful and not infringe upon "*squatters' rights.*" The settlers threaten personal violence to those who dare bid upon their claims—a regulation considered necessary in the settlement of a new country.

Rev. Mr. MEAGHER, who was threatened with mob law if he did not leave the Territory within a specified time, and never come back, has returned, after a visit to the States, and is now here. The Missourians have offered to pay him the amount of money necessary to cover the damage done to his church and church property during the recent war. RUSSELL, of the Pro-Slavery firm of MAYOSE & RUSSELLS, has paid Mr. GRAHAM for the rifles, revolvers, sharping rifles, &c., taken from his party some months since, and the Sharpe's rifles taken at Lexington, Mo., last March, are to be returned to the owners, and sent back to the Committee at Chicago. It is reported that Mr. GRAHAM'S bill amounted to something near $7,000, all of which has been paid.

The squatter sovereigns met in convention on the levee this afternoon, Dr. DAY Chairman. B. B. TAYLOR, formerly of Cincinnati, took the stand, and advised the squatters what to do and what not to do during the sales. "Why," said he, "if a land speculator comes and makes a bid for your claims, don't shoot him; no, don't do that. But that speculator may fall down, and if you are standing there you may trample on him. Or perhaps he may have a stick put through him; and if any one takes out a bowie-knife and sticks him, if that man who did it were right before me, I would not see him; I would look over and I would travel all over the country to find him; and when I found I would catch him—over the left, over the left!" making a motion throwing his thumb over his left shoulder rather significantly. His base insinuation to kill speculators was loudly cheered by many in the crowd.

He was followed by JOHN D. HENDERSON, editor of the *Journal*, published in this city. He made a few inflammatory remarks, and closed by saying: "Don't trust them, for there are those in our midst who would cheat us sooner than Hell could scorch a feather."

Mr. BURNS, of Weston, Mo., one of the murderers of BARBOUR, near LAWRENCE, a year ago, then made a few very sensible remarks. After which a motion to adjourn was carried, and the squatters dispersed.

SIGMA.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. SEARL, of Lawrence, has just returned from an extensive exploration of the interior of the country which is comprised within the Delaware track, and is to be offered at public sale in a few weeks. In one township, about 12 miles west of this city, 144 claims, all but 12, are taken up—100 by Free-State men, 50 of whom are unable to pay for them when they are sold, 20 are held by Pro-Slavery men. Within a few days 10 of the Free-State men, who were out of funds, and consequently not able to pay for their lands, have sold out to a Pro-Slavery company from Kentucky. In this way the Southerners are getting possession of Kansas.

A Free-State man has a claim of 160 acres of land within 3 miles of this city. A Kentuckian has offered him $5,000 for it. It will probably be sold to-morrow morning. Another Free-State man sold out yesterday for $1,000, to a Kentuckian. To-day the same claim could have been sold for $2,000, doubled in value in 24 hours.

The first claim offered at public sale is in the northwest corner of the tract, and then down towards the south. The land upon which the city is built is the last to be sold, and it is estimated that it will require three weeks' time to dispose of it all. If the Commissioners are satisfied that there is a combination to prevent free bidding for the land, they are instructed to stop the sale and to continue it in Washington, D. C.

These Delaware lands have been appraised by a Board of Commissioners—the lowest at $1 50 per acre, and from that up to $10.

The lots in this city are 24 by 125 feet, and range from $100 up to $1,000 each. The city was claimed by a number of men associated together, and they have disposed of several lots. Gov. REEDER owns forty in this city, purchased of the association. Some of REEDER'S political enemies have threatened to bid on them, and if that is done there will be a fuss, for the association is pledged to purchase every lot for the different owners, and to prevent their falling into the possession of outsiders.

The different persons driven from this city during the recent difficulties, and ordered by the Border-Ruffians never to return, are all coming back. One of the Pro-Slavery men was heard to say yesterday, "Well, how is it? We drive these d—d Abolitionists away, and they will not stay; they are like a hive of bees—you kill one half of them, the others come back in large numbers to bury their dead. First, GROSMAN KELLEY came back, then SNOWMAKERS, then CUMMINS, MEAGHER, and now by G—d here is FARNSWORTH back, walking up and down the streets same as ever."

The steamer *Keystone* arrived during last night with 150 passengers, among them Gov. G. ROBINSON and lady, Messrs. H. MILLS MOORE, T. HUSTY, of the Kansas National Committee, SAMUEL C. SMITH and A. ADAMS. She brought also $50,000 of Northern capital for investment. The steamer *Cataract* is expected to-day with more Kansas emigrants.

The squatters are to attend the sales en masse, fully armed, and woe to the person who bids on one of their claims, is their warning. SIGMA.

Great Land Sale at Leavenworth, &c.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 24.

We have Kansas dates to Wednesday last. The great land sale at Leavenworth was passing off quietly. About two thousand purchasers were in attendance, and the bids were active and ranging high. Leavenworth City property was changing hands in considerable quantities, and Squatters generally were securing lots. Marshal DONALDSON had refused to rearrest HAYNES, the murderer of BUFFUM. Gov. GEARY had suspended the Lecompton trials, which are to proceed before Judge CATO.

SEVENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Speeches at the Tabernacle by Lucy Stone, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Rev. T. W. Higginson, &c., &c.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE SUBJECT.

MARRIAGE AS IT IS—A CURSE.

Curious Doctrines—New Announcements.

The ladies of the Women's Rights Convention commenced their seventh annual meeting at the Tabernacle, yesterday morning. The advertisements, by newspapers and otherwise, informed the public that Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, Rev. Mr. WASSON, Mrs. C. J. H. NICHOLS of Vermont, Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mrs. LUCY STONE, and other speakers, would address the Convention during the course of its two days' session. The body of the building was well filled, and there were several persons in the galleries; but we noticed that the audience was composed principally of ladies. Only one Bloomer, as far as we perceived, was present, and she was not on the platform.

Mrs. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, President of the Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated LUCY STONE as President of the meeting, which nomination being ratified by acclamation, LUCY STONE accordingly took the Chair. On rising to make a few preliminary remarks, she said, in effect, that as ladies were not accustomed to speak much in public assemblies, she had to request those present, when called upon to vote on this or that question, the adoption of resolutions, &c., to speak out, so that their wishes might be known, and not to utter their Ayes and Nays in so subdued a tone that they became inaudible on the platform. She desired that the men also—for men had equal rights in Women's Conventions—to signify their preferences by saying Aye or Nay in the usual manner.

The following ladies and gentlemen were then named as the various officers of the meeting:

PRESIDENT.—[Mrs.] LUCY STONE [Blackwell.]

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lucretia Mott, of Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio.
Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts.
Cornelia Moore, of New-Jersey.
A. Bronson Alcott, of New-Hampshire.
Sarah H. Halleck, of New-York.
C. J. H. Nichols, of Kansas.

SECRETARIES.

Martha C. Wright, of New-York.
Oliver Johnson, of New-York.
Henrietta Johnson, of New-Jersey.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

Ernestine L. Rose, Susan B. Anthony, Wendell Phillips, James Mott, M. A. Johnson, T. W. Higginson, Wm. Greene, Jr.

TREASURER.—Wendell Phillips.

FINANCE.—Susan B. Anthony.

The list of officers having been approved of by the vote of the meeting, LUCY STONE continued her remarks. She was sure that all present would join with her in the acknowledgment that this day was a day of congratulation. It was their Seventh Annual Convention, and how much had been done in those past seven years. Their first meeting was held in a small room in Boston, where a handful of women were gathered together, who had learned Woman's Rights by being acquainted with Woman's Wrongs, and a few men, who were superior to men's prejudices. Then there had been associate societies in Ohio, and central New-York, but there was nothing to cheer the workers in the cause, but their own inward light and energy. The laws were against them; custom was against them; prejudice, of course, was against them, and more than all, the women were against them.

So we went on, (continued the speaker,) strong only in our truth, every year increasing in numbers and vitality. And this year, we come to the Empire City with renewed hope. Attending a political meeting very lately—since the election—the friends of FREMONT and DAYTON came there without a wound in their faith or a wound in their hope. And LUCY STONE thought that the Woman's Rights' Convention might learn a lesson from their fortitude. They, also, came together without a wound in their faith, or a wound in their hope. Looking over the past seven years, it seemed almost a miracle that so much had been wrought. There were enactments in their way, that an eminent jurist had said, would disgrace the statute book of any heathen country. When they commenced their organization, there was not a wife in the country who could own what she earned, just as it is in New-York State to-day. In Massachusetts she could not make a will, unless her husband indorsed the will with a written acknowledgment that he permitted her to make it. Since that time Massachusetts had adopted a new constitution; and when it was about being formed, they addressed the Legislature on the subject, and it was replied to them that only 2,000 women wanted the change, and any alteration was denied. The friends of Woman's Rights were indeed sorry for that; but two years ago the Legislature of Massachusetts said, with respect to woman's right to own what she earned, that what was right for men was also right for women. And thus, so far, the good work, in that regard, was done. Maine had also shared in the good work. New-Hampshire and Rhode Island had also modified their statutes very considerably on those points, and woman's right to hold property was made much more equal than at any previous period.

In the great State of New-York, the Empire State, as it was proudly termed, property rights had been secured to women, except in relation to their right to own their individual earnings. For the last two years there had been a bill before the New-York Legislature, asking that a wife might be permitted to have control of her own property, whether it was hers before marriage, or whether she had earned it by her own industry afterwards, but this was denied her, except in case where her husband was an habitual drunkard, or had abandoned her. Then it was granted her that she might exercise that right. It almost made a woman wish her husband to be a rascal, that she might get under her own control that which was justly due to her.

Besides the States named, Ohio had also very [illegible] her laws on the subject of wo[illegible] to the other sex,—and Wisconsin—[illegible] wrong States,—had granted almost al[illegible] except the right of suffrage. And [illegible] were three noble men in her [illegible]—God bless them,—who argued that the claim that women were making for the right of suffrage, was founded on simple and eternal justice, and a motion was made by one of them, that after two years women in the State of Wisconsin should be voters equally with men.

In Michigan, too, it had been moved that women *should have a right to their own babes*—which none of you, ladies, have here in New-York. The motion caused much discussion in the Legislature, but it could probably have been carried had not a disciple of Brigham Young's, a Mormon member, defeated the bill. In Nebraska everything was bright for their cause. Mrs. BLOOMER was there, and she had sent petitions round, claiming for women the right to vote. A bill to that effect passed the House of Representatives, and was lost in the Senate, only because of the too early closing of the session. Thus not of justice to Woman would be gained in the coming first, and sooner of women would go there that they might be made citizens, and be no longer subjects.

Woman suffered other indignities and depredations. If they claimed the advantages of a higher culture—if they asked that the gates of Harvard and Yale should be opened to them, as they were opened to their brothers—they were shut in their faces. But if women were not to be instructed equally with men, why did God give them an equal thirst for knowledge; why did he implant longings in their breasts, striving after the beautiful, the mysterious, the unemployed, if such desires, such longings, such strivings, were to recoil unsatisfied upon their subjects, who were to be doomed to bitter disappointment? It was true, that little female colleges were springing up, and (the speaker) cursed them for their vocation, while she blessed them for their mottoes. They were all superficial and second-rate. Their Professors were second-rate, and so was their course of study. Yet they were indicative that the claims of women for the full cultivation of their mind, according to their individual capacity, should be granted them. It was acknowledged by the press, and by teachers generally, that when women have acquired education, they have a right to use it. In HORACE MANN'S college at Antioch, where women were allowed to study, and to share in the examinations as to proficiency equally with the male students, they were not backward in asserting and proving their power to acquire knowledge. HORACE MANN had told her, (LUCY STONE,) that his best pupil was a woman. And there was an instance there, of a young man, the best male mathematical scholar there, who was beaten in mathematics by a female scholar, and who remarked that there was nothing left for him but to take up his carpet bag and go, as he did not like to be beaten by a woman.

In England, the claims of women were making considerable progress. It had been urged in the papers that there should be female physicians, and a petition to Parliament was signed by the HOWITTS, HARRIET MARTINEAU, and Mrs. JAMESON, asking for just such rights as women were asking for here. That petition was presented by Lord BROUGHAM, in the House of Lords, without a sneer, and was respectfully received by Parliament.

The speaker alluded to the fact that in the late Presidential contest a woman's name had been made one of the rallying cries of the Republican Party, and that the enthusiasm which everywhere greeted the mention of "JESSIE," recognized the right of woman to participate in politics.

In concluding, LUCY STONE invited any who were present, and who were opposed to the objects of the Convention, to express their dissent, and state their reasons. She welcomed to the platform all men and women whatever,—irrespective of creed, country, or color, to express their opinions freely and unbiased. The late President took her seat, after having introduced Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS, as the next speaker.

Mrs. DAVIS, (who is the wife of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the "Poughkeepsie Seer,") said that she would offer a few thoughts to the consideration of the nature and condition of woman, as a separate and distinct entity. She glanced at the time when savage hordes prevailed over the earth: when man preyed upon his fellow, and gained by force alone, the power which [illegible] when love was overruled by gross and fiercer passions. In those days darkness and ignorance prevailed, and woman, the mother of the race, was degraded into a pander to man's convenience. How could his savage soul understand the glorious [illegible] beneficence that lay in the light of his wife's truth, that subserved the darkness of his moral state? [illegible] did he know the quiet woman by his side, to whom he denied the credit of a superior power than that dwelling in the brain of a horse or an ostrich.

A list of noble women from SEMIRAMIS to Queen ELIZABETH, of women of science, including, of course, the SOMERVILLE, and of women distinguished in letters, DE STAEL, &c., &c., was enumerated by Mrs. DAVIS. Hemmed in as woman was by a bulwark of opposing circumstances, mostly a slave in the household, shut out by the despotic sway of popular prejudice from the institutions of learning, which was one of the highest advantages she coveted or could enjoy, regarding the most meagre and illegitimately remunerated for her work, she yet did not sink into the apathy of despair, but through all the conventionalisms of modern society converse with the sages of the past, and listening to the pulsations of the mighty heart of Nature. What had not woman already done in the world, for the amelioration? It was through the untiring energies of English women, that Slavery was abolished in the English Colonies, and the women of America would yet cause that frightful curse to be abolished in this country. It was these deeds of beneficence, it was love, the light of the world, that made women potential. Woman's mission was glorious and sublime. Is she not then entitled to consideration as a positive entity? But is ever justice exercised towards her? Does man ever think of according to her equal rights with himself? He presents her with flattery and adulation, instead of independence. This was insulting the dignity of her woman nature.

Woman is, in everything, in bondage. She is in bondage especially from her political stand-point. The law was ever against her. Take, for instance, the following from Judge REEVES' work—chapter 8, page 93: "It is a general rule that the wife cannot bind herself. Her contracts are void in law. The right of the husband to the person of his wife is guarded by the law with the utmost solicitude. If the wife could bind herself by contracts she would be liable to arrest, to be taken in execution and imprisoned, and the husband would be deprived of her companionship, which the law will not suffer." What heart, exclaimed Mrs. DAVIS, did not swell with indignation at such decrees? Has not every human being a natural right to the control of his or her own person? It was for a less wrong than this that the patriots of the American Revolution flung off all dependence on the Fatherland, and rushed forth from their quiet homes to death on the battle-field. And will woman submit while the fires of Liberty burn as freely on the altar of her heart? Citizens of America, believe it not! Give us liberty, or give us death!

This deprivation of personal liberty has, through all the centuries past been working its direful effect on woman's destiny, and through her on the human race. In our day the spirit of philanthropy is waking up in the souls of many noble men and women, and, owing to their devoted efforts woman is beginning to be emancipated from the thraldom of barbarous enactments, except in this one fatal particular—the assumed right of the husband to the person of his wife. Out of this assumption, has grown up with the marriage institution a system of legalised prostitution, which gives man unbounded license to sensual indulgence, and degrades him to the low level of animal life; giving lust a fatal predominance and perpetuity; which robs women of beauty, health and vigor; turns the sweetness and loveliness of her nature to the bitterness of discontent, and changes all her love to loathing; which brings childhood into the broad, bleak world, an unwelcome intruder at the hearthstone, filled with the rottenness of disease, robbed of moral beauty and strength, and cursed with the heritage of evil, pain and sorrow. Let woman be rescued from this profanation of her holiest nature; give her the supreme control of her most sacred function of maternity, and the world would not long be peopled with such swarms of half-made wretches—the offspring of bitterness and hate—as now ooze out from the pestilential dens of our cities, to be thrust into the charnel-house by the jewelled hands of luxury, or throttled on the gallows by the bloody hand of law?

The annals of medical science speak in thunder tones in behalf of earth's bond-women; there we trace the fearful history of fair women—a martyred host, who have gone down from years of hopeless misery to people the caverns of the dead—victims to what the world calls purity, but which, before high heaven, will be known as no other than legalised licentiousness.

I have no apology, said the fair speaker, for introducing to your notice this phase of woman's wrongs. For it is a dark and direful feature of our civilisation, and demands the attention of every philanthropic mind. While woman is liable to be made the slave of man's lust, in the *should be* holy marriage institution, and is made the unwilling mother of diseased, vicious and unhappy children, it is woman's place to cleave asunder the clouds that brood over this night of moral darkness.

Mrs. DAVIS alluded to a woman whom she knew, the wife of a rich man, who took prussic acid, and found the grave of a suicide. Every one asked, why did she do so? "I," said the speaker, "had read that woman's heart; I knew that the marble hall that echoed her footsteps was the prison of her spirit; that her silken robe which graced her fairy form was the badge of bodily servitude to the tyrant lust; and that degradation had entered into her soul, till every faculty was palsied with the mildew of disgust."

The speaker then passed to other wrongs, which women, as she alleged, endured. During the delivery of her oration, the audience were at first annoyed and afterwards amused by the conduct of a gentleman seated in front of the platform. He applauded vociferously on all conceivable occasions, but chiefly in the wrong places. He applauded alone, for no one kept him company. At length he became a greater centre of attraction than the speaker herself. When she had concluded, he rose and asked permission to make a few remarks, which, being granted him, he ascended the platform. It was at once perceived by the audience that he was not in his right senses, and they were prepared for his wild and unconnected remarks. He was introduced to the audience by LUCY STONE, to whom he announced himself as THOMAS DE BELLANCOURT. He said:

I am very fond to have drank American milk in my early youth, and I am very happy to have a small portion of that great balsam, American spirit. Having that, though not American born, I am inspired to express my opinion on the beautiful address to which we have just listened. In the many million—no, not million, but thousand—speeches I have had the pleasure of hearing, I have never heard more natural, moral, intellectual, Biblical feelings expressed. I have no hatred to anybody except the Black Republicans; and it seems to me if we would follow the feelings that have been expressed, Slavery, that great curse,—not to the negro, but to the white man, for I will not say that the negroes are not the better for it,—but it was a curse to the slaveholder himself. I own one slave myself, and I have done monstrosities. Out of charity to the white race—out of charity to the Cubans—I am a Cuban myself—if we would only sweetly and mildly remonstrate, or at least keep still, the planters would open their eyes; but Northern agitation makes them blunder. Would I have got out of my monstrosities if a million bayonets had been put before them? No, no, no. Reform must be spontaneous, like DANIEL WEBSTER, who said it came from the heart, and was impelled by principle. My heart feels indignant at my fellow intellect. Reform must be spontaneous. It does not come from man—it comes from God. I am sorry my heart is greater than my intellect, and I cannot speak as DANIEL WEBSTER, or like the thunderbolt of God himself, or all Nature. I have no object at all but to study and instruct myself. Women, no doubt, do a good deal, but it does not need a woman to bring man to God.

Mr. THOMAS DE BELLANCOURT having delivered himself of these remarks, to the infinite amusement of some, but the great annoyance of the larger portion of the audience, returned to his seat.

The following resolutions were then offered to the meeting by the President and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the close of a Presidential election affords a peculiarly appropriate occasion to renew the demands of women for a consistent application of Democratic principles.

2. *Resolved*, That the Republican Party, appealing constantly through its orators, to female sympathies, and using for its most popular rallying cries a female name, is peculiarly pledged by consistency to do for that half of the United States where it holds control, the best it can for the whole country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Party must be utterly false to its name and its professed principles, or else must extend their application to both halves of the human race.

4. *Resolved*, That the present uncertain and inconsistent position of Woman in our community, not fully recognised either as a slave or as an equal, but not represented, authorised to earn property but not free to control it, permitted to prepare papers for scientific bodies but not to read them, urged to form political opinions but not allowed to vote upon them, all marks a transient period in human history which cannot long endure.

5. *Resolved*, That the main power of the Woman's Rights' movement lies in this: that while always demanding for Woman better education, better employment, and better laws, it has always kept steadily in view the one cardinal demand for the right of suffrage, asking in a democracy the symbol and the guarantee of all other rights.

6. *Resolved*, That the monopoly of the elective franchise, and thereby all the powers of legislative government by made solely on the ground of sex, is a usurpation, condemned alike by reason and common sense, subversive of all the principles of justice, oppressive and demoralising in its operation, and insulting to the dignity of human nature.

7. *Resolved*, That while the constant progress of law, education and industry, prove that our efforts for women in these respects are not wasted, we yet proclaim ourselves unsatisfied, and are only encouraged to renewed efforts, until the whole be gained.

After the reading of these resolutions, which were several times loudly applauded by the Cuban gentleman, Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT spoke briefly, but impressively, urging the members of the Convention to yet greater exertions, confident that their cause must prosper, ultimately, by their continued and persevering efforts.

Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON was then called upon by the President, to read some letters which had been received from friends who were unable to attend. He said that he knew many people thought it strange to find a man on a woman's platform, but he thought it the best place for a man to be, and he wished that many others would think so likewise. When he first attended their Conventions, he began by sitting in a back seat, but now he thought that following women like these was better than leading many men that he knew. It was usual for men to talk a great deal of nonsense about women's Conventions. A lawyer at Philadelphia, when told that Mrs. COX was studying law in that city, with the intention of practicing, remarked that he should never see her in Court, but she would remind him of *mince pies*, to which the gentleman he was in conversation with observed that he had better not get her as his antagonist in trying a suit, or she would remind him of *minced meat*. Now that was a specimen of the nonsense that men, otherwise sensible, talked about the Woman's Rights Convention. He would now read them some sense from a good friend of theirs, Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Salem, Mass. Accordingly he read a long letter from that reverend gentleman, warmly commending the Convention, and indorsing the entire platform of the Woman's Rights movement.

When this letter had been read, Mr. THOMAS DE BELANCOURT, the Cuban gentleman rose again, and said that he felt it imperative upon him to praise the great "I AM," for giving man such a lovely being as woman to be a companion for him. And as an act of gratitude for that great gift, he invited the male portion of the audience to join him in repeating the Lord's Prayer. Mr. BELANCOURT then closed his eyes, folded his hands and repeated that prayer alone, none of the gentlemen in the building sharing his act of devotion. When he had concluded, LUCY STONE, as President of the meeting, arose and said there was no occasion for those who felt in their hearts the meaning of that sublime prayer to utter it aloud with their lips. And while she recognised the liberty of the Woman's Platform, she thought nobody should occupy time that was precious with matters that were irrelevant to the subjects that had called them together. If people had nothing to say bearing on the questions before them, they had better give place to those who had; and as SUSAN B. ANTHONY had something sensible to say, she would introduce her, which she accordingly did.

Miss ANTHONY drew the attention of the audience to the importance of publicity being given to their movement through the Press. Though there were several papers in this city, there was only one which thoroughly advocated their principles. This was the *Leader*, published in the West by an estimable lady, and for which subscriptions were solicited. Miss ANTHONY urged on the audience to pay their $2 a year and enroll their names as subscribers. She also solicited subscriptions for tracts containing addresses by THEODORE PARKER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON and others.

Again the Cuban gentleman arose, and said:

Americans, I wish—Americans, I heard somebody remark that I interrupted the meeting,—that I did not consider the question. Americans, I wish——

Here some person cried "Question," "Chair," and Mr. DE BELANCOURT, having first surveyed the person, looked hard at the Chair—or, rather at LUCY STONE, who was seated in it—hesitated a moment, and resumed his seat.

A gentleman then left the audience, ascended the platform, and read some resolutions somewhat antagonistic to the principles advocated by the Convention. He asked whether the employment of girls of fifteen in offices, as boys are employed, would be conducive to morality, and denied that women were not allowed to possess their own earnings, or that they were without claim to the custody of their children. The resolutions were referred to the Business Committee, to be reported on on a subsequent occasion.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE then rose to address the meeting. She said, among other things, that, while it was more difficult to convert women to the Woman's Rights Convention, than it usually was to convert men, as the subject was never presented to a woman in her proper light, but it speedily woke an echo in her breast. At first she would smile, perchance would sneer, but only ask her a few commonsense questions, and the smile disappeared, and a serious expression would gather on her countenance. Ask her whether she was not entitled to self-government,—whether, as a mother, she was not entitled to an equal control of her children with her husband—ask her whether it was not fitting that her nature should be developed, intellectually and otherwise, as well as man's, and she will not deny that you are right.

Mrs. ROSE alluded to the resolution just offered by a gentleman from the audience, who did not give his name—resolutions which were not offered in an unfriendly spirit, but which showed that their author was evidently mistaken. It was too true that the husband could control his wife's earnings, that, though he was dissolute and idle himself, the proprietor who employed his wife's skill and industry, was compelled by the law to pay her wages to the husband, if he insisted upon it, though he might immediately squander it in the dens of dissipation.

The speaker passed from that subject to urge the right of women to share with man the elective franchise. Give women only that right and it would be their fault if they had not right laws to govern them.

LUCY STONE again addressed the meeting at some length, principally on the right of mothers to the custody of their children under all circumstances. In all the sisterhood of States there was not one that did not allow the father to remove the child from the mother, she (the speaker) had known instances

[Continued on Eight Page.]

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, Saturday morning, Nov. 15.

The Times city article, of yesterday evening, says:

The English banks have fully recovered from the effects of the panic in the money market, and the accommodation at the Bank of England shows a decrease of £1,000,000 sterling in the week. The supply of money in the open market is very large, and the rate of discount is only 2½ per cent. The Bank of France has also reduced the rate of discount to 3 per cent. The Bank of Hamburg has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Prussia has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Austria has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Russia has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Spain has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Portugal has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Belgium has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Sweden has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Norway has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Denmark has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Switzerland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Italy has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Greece has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Turkey has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Egypt has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Tunis has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Algiers has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Morocco has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Tripoli has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Barbary has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Guinea has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Senegambia has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Sierra Leone has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Liberia has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Cape Colony has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Natal has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Orange Free State has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Transvaal has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Zululand has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Basutoland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Bechuanaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Matabeleland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Mashonaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Manicaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Gazaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Inhambane has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Sofala has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Quilimane has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Mozambique has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Lourenço Marques has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Delagoa Bay has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Kosi has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Tongaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Zululand has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Basutoland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Bechuanaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Matabeleland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Mashonaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Manicaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Gazaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Inhambane has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Sofala has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Quilimane has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Mozambique has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Lourenço Marques has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Delagoa Bay has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Kosi has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The Bank of Tongaland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

More About Newspapers.

From the Evening Mirror.

NEWSPAPER INNOVATION.—It is said there is a movement on foot to start a new daily evening paper in this City, as an "organ of Republicanism." The enterprise, we are told, will be backed up by leading politicians and men of capital, and cannot fail of success, we are told. Whether it will be backed up by the audiences or empty benches," he disconsolately adds, that as he does not wish to address "untruly Mr. Stone, we are confident, has no ground for his complaint. He has not met an "untruly audience" since he has been North. He has been heard with attention and respect, wherever he has spoken. The press has criticised his lecture sharply; but certainly he has no right to complain of that. If he enters the lists he must be prepared to receive blows, as well as give them.

Then Mr. Stone has had *small* audiences may be very true; but is *he* more complaisant than just to enquire into the reason? Why did not "populous" Albany, as to the Legislative Committee which was taken by the Legislature to hear the application mainly upon the ground that the Company which proposes to bridge the Hudson at Albany, has been encircled. The application relied mainly upon

NEW-YORK CITY.

Arrest.

A MISCHIEVOUS LITTLE URCHIN.

A mischievous little urchin was arrested by Officer Kelly, of the Fourth District, at 10 minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while engaged in throwing mud at the windows of the dwelling No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street. The urchin, who gave his name as Thomas Cooney, and his residence as No. 26 Twenty-fifth-street, was locked up in the Police Station to await the action of the Police Justice.

Fire.

A slight fire in the Fourth District at 10 minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday, was caused by the burning of some straw in the cellar of the building No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street. The straw, however, had been removed before the arrival of the firemen, and no damage was done.

Accident.

Some boarding-house was set on fire by a match dropped by a boy, and burned a hole in the floor before it was discovered. Why not use the Diamond Safety Matches, which, under all circumstances, can be relied upon?

Police Intelligence.

Officer Kelly, of the Fourth District, arrested a boy named Thomas Cooney, yesterday afternoon, while engaged in throwing mud at the windows of the dwelling No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street. The boy was taken before Police Justice Dowling, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in Sixth-avenue, and committed to the Penitentiary for 10 days.

Fire.

A slight fire occurred in the basement of the dwelling No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was extinguished by the inmates before the arrival of the firemen. The fire was caused by the ignition of some straw in the cellar.

Accident.

A boy named Thomas Cooney, while engaged in throwing mud at the windows of the dwelling No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon, was arrested by Officer Kelly, of the Fourth District, and locked up in the Police Station to await the action of the Police Justice

CITY.

Canal-street, as enlarged, is a noble avenue, as the omnibus lines already concluded. Though the paving is not yet begun in many parts, and the grading is but just finished, there remain only twenty-eight vacant lots on the northern side. Sixty-two buildings have been erected, giving as many stores. Only one brick building has been remodelled. On the south side, at the corner of Canal and Rutgers streets, five large buildings of brick, designed for tenement houses, have been erected. Of the new buildings, four have brown-stone fronts, one marble, and the rest brick. The street, as opened, has been named Canal-street, being an extension of that thoroughfare. If the paving were to be done by private enterprise, it would doubtless be finished before the ground is frozen. But, being a City job, we may thank our stars if it is over by the 4th of July. The amount of money paid by the Comptroller towards this improvement was $618,389 39; the assessment was about the same. The expenses of the Commissioners, fees, surveying, &c., swelled the amount to $944,209 90.

Ninth Ward Evening Schools.

The Evening Schools of the Tenth Ward, on Ludlow-street, are in a very flourishing condition and are performing a valuable work for the cause of free education. The Male School, under the care of JOHN WALKER, Esq., has a regular attendance of 250, which is often brought to over 400, with a register of 700 names.

The pupils are divided into seven classes. The adult class numbers 60, with a regular attendance, divided into [illegible] the care of Messrs. FOSTER and [illegible] advanced class has an attendance of [illegible] the charge of Mr. HOSMER. [illegible] numbers 42; [illegible] classes of 55 and 56. The [illegible] divided into two sections under the [illegible] of Prof. BERGNE and Mr. WALDSTEIN, [illegible] attendance varying from 74 to 112.

The drawing class, taught by Mr. ROSERING, numbers 81 pupils, several of whom have made much proficiency. Considerable attention is given to debating and declamation under the immediate supervision of the Principal. There is a debating club of 84 members, which has been organized for two years. In addition to the common branches, Algebra and Book-keeping are taught. Also, there is a vocal music class, principally of Germans.

The girls' school, under the care of Miss A. RUTHMAN, has a regular attendance of 320, and a register of 360. The usual branches are taught, and, in addition, vocal music. There is a piano, and every facility for improvement, with a few vacant seats which ought to be filled. The assistants, teachers are Misses M. THOMAS, G. GLOVER, M. WATTS, A. M. VALENTAY, and M. MOORE. These schools are under the special care of Commissioner JONES, of the Evening School Committee.

Fourth Ward Evening Schools.

The Fourth Ward Evening Schools, which have been broken up by the destruction of School-house No. 36, in James-street, by the Bowery Extension, will reopen in No. 1, in William-street, this evening.

The day schools of the Ward will commence their sessions in the basement of Oliver-street Baptist Church on Saturday next, by which time the furniture and necessary arrangements will be completed.

Seventeenth Ward Evening School.

The evening school in this Ward is held in No. 24, on Broome-street, and is especially designed for a male school. It is under the care of J. D. DEMILT, Principal, with Messrs. W. M. JELLIFFE, M. ENOSY, and E. G. JELLIFFE, assistants. There is a fine drawing class and a debating club. The average attendance is 100.

This school was organized the present season, and the pupils are nearly all attending for the first time. A girls' school is needed, and will, doubtless, be organized next year.

The Seventh Ward Evening Schools.

These schools are held in school-house No. 31, on Monroe-street.

The Girls' School has a regular attendance of 98 pupils, under the care of Misses MARIAH MOSHER, JANE ARMSTRONG, CLARISSA ROOT and MARGARET BARRY. Singing is taught by Miss ARMSTRONG in addition to the ordinary branches. There are seats for double the number in attendance, the class-rooms are large and well ventilated.

The Boys' School, under the care of J. J. ANDERSON, with five assistants, has an average attendance of 300 pupils.

There is a fine class of Germans learning the English language, a class in drawing and a debating club. The school is in a flourishing condition, with a larger attendance than heretofore. There are some vacant seats yet which ought to be filled.

The Poor in New-York.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued its Annual Report. In the course of the Society's investigation during the year, the report says:

"In one section it was found, that out of seventeen families that had been fed by the experimental relief efforts of the previous Winter, nine, at the time, had departed in the evening to bank in another section, out of sixteen families thus assisted, eleven had left the city, and six of many other sections, of which these are only samples. Nay, it was ascertained that some owners of real estate, and numerous other persons possessing the means of comfortable support, had their names on the charitable list aforesaid, and were very bitter in their complaints of the inhumanity which cut them off from gratuitous relief. But the class most annoyed by these searching investigations, and which occasioned the most trouble, were the sturdy, able-bodied vagrants, male and female, and the dissolute, idle and intemperate generally, who were as averse to have their filthy dens inspected, as to answer questions relating to their means of living and habits of life. Those brought to want and wretchedness by their indolence and vices, they rarely expressed compunction for the past, or any sense of obligation, or purpose to earn their own support in future. Those evidently able to labor, many did not appear to have sought or done a day's work in a few months. They did not desire work, for nothing is more distasteful to professed paupers and incorrigible vagrants than honest labor. Some depended on precarious charity for bread, others on what themselves or children could beg or steal. But how the great majority subsisted without employment or visible means of support, is a mystery known only to the initiated. And yet they somehow subsist, if not as producers, as depredators on the community. Such persons cannot be safely neglected. The fact that there are thousands in these dangerous contrasts in this city should be deeply pondered by the political economist and philanthropist, and call forth the active vigilance of the magistracy."

From the reports of the Secretary of State, the Commissioners of Emigration and the official sources, the managers compute that 246,812 needy persons were gratuitously relieved by the public charity in the State during the year 1855, showing a ratio of one pauper for every eleven persons. In Ireland, with a population about double that of this State, the total number of persons publicly relieved, in-door and out-door, during the year ending September, 1856, was 294,000, against 246,812 in this State, of which nota one-fifth were more than 15 per cent., were of foreign birth. In other words, there were, according to the respective rates of population, about two paupers in this State to one in Ireland.

Of the 304,181 State paupers, 100,836 were aided in this City, and of the 142,327 cared for by the Commissioners of Emigration, 130,836 were here assisted, making the whole number aided in this City the past year by these public institutions 231,504. Hence it appears that two-thirds of the pauperism of the entire State were relieved in the City of New-York, and of these, 121,000 persons, or nearly 60 per cent, were of foreign birth.

The expenditure of the Almshouse Department in 1849 was $558,139; in 1850, $422,307; in 1851, $461,-071; in 1852, $621,330; in 1854, $659,374; in 1855, $821,000. The present year having not yet closed, the actual expenditure cannot now be ascertained. But the population reported for the Department by the Superintendent for the [illegible] year, reaches the

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Twelfth Ward Election Case—Investigation of the Examination.

The charge of neglect of duty preferred by Mr. THADDEUS GRIFFIN against Mr. VAN VOORHIS, Chairman of the Election Inspectors of the Third District of the Twelfth Ward, was further examined into yesterday afternoon before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, and others who had previously testified for the prosecution were recalled and cross-examined.

Further Evidence by Mr. Hart.

John Hart, one of Mr. Van Voorhis' colleagues, was recalled. He said that he, too, was a candidate for assessor—on the Democratic ticket; the canvass, he says, went on in this way: the boxes were first opened, and the tickets all counted; then the tickets were opened, and all the regular tickets were placed on a wire; the split tickets were then looked over, and placed by themselves; Mr. Van Voorhis then took the regular tickets off the wire, counted them in tens, and handed them to me, and I counted them after him and handed them to Mr. Southwick, who also counted them and called out the tally; Mr. Patterson and Mr. Thompson—the two clerks—kept the tally; Mr. Southwick also kept a tally; my direct testimony, in relation to comparing the tickets with the poll-list, is incorrect; the tickets were compared with the poll-list before we proceeded to canvass; I left the poll-room, on the morning after the election, about one o'clock; I have not been in the poll-room with either of the Inspectors since that time, and have not seen either of the Inspectors there since that time—neither have I I have seen the tickets in the poll-room since that time; I do not mean to say, as stated in my direct examination, that after we finished the canvass Van Voorhis took charge of the tickets; I did not see Mr. Van Voorhis handle the tickets in any manner after the canvass; there were some tickets lying by the side of the stove, and I saw Mr. Van Voorhis put some of them in the stove; do not know what tickets they were; the error that I corrected was a mistake of 52 votes; there was a recount of the split tickets on Assessor at Van Voorhis' house; cannot say that any alteration was made from recounting these tickets, because I cannot say whether they were the same tickets that came out of the box; did not know of my own knowledge of any mistake until I was told by Mr. Van Voorhis; we corrected the mistake from the tally list, similar to the one now here;—[tally list shown witness;]—the error was in the carrying out; did not hear Van Voorhis call out any tally; all the tickets passed through the hands of each Inspector; they were examined by all the Inspectors; the candidates for Assessor were as follows: Mr. Hyler, Mr. Hurd, Mr. McGuire, and Mr. Hart; I examined the tickets in the Charter Box, as to the Assessorship, as they were canvassed; I remember of my own knowledge that on the regular ticket McGuire received 20 votes; Mr. Hyler received more or less votes on all the different kinds of tickets in the box.

Question—Please state to the best of your knowledge how many votes for Assessor Mr. Hyler received on the Republican ticket. *Answer*—To the best of my knowledge, I think he might have received 20 votes or over; I can't exactly tell how many he received on the splits of the American ticket; I could not tell what the announcement was, except that I heard it from Mr. Van Voorhis, unless I looked at the tally-list.

Q.—Can you or not state of your own knowledge, that Mr. Hyler received 215 votes for Assessor in the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward? A.—I can't state of my own knowledge, because I kept no tally. Mr. Van Voorhis told me that he had discovered the mistake by adding up the votes for Hyler for Assessor on the tally-list. He did not tell me that he had found out the mistake in any other way.

Q.—Were you satisfied that the mistake was made in that way and in no other? (Objected to and objection sustained.)

Q.—Don't you know of your own knowledge that the correction made was by adding up the vote of Mr. Hyler in the tally-list? making the total amount to 267 instead of 215 as carried out? A.—It was altered from a tally list shown me by Mr. Van Voorhis, but I don't know whether this tally-list was the correct one kept in the poll. As far as I know, the canvass was fairly and honestly conducted.

Direct.—I cannot swear from any fact within my knowledge that up to the close of the canvass the original announcement was not correct.

Cross-Examination of the Complainant.

Terrence McGuire, the complainant, was cross-examined. He repeated substantially the evidence before given by him, and added, "Mr. Van Voorhis has told me, since I saw him at the canvass on the 6th, that the mistake found out by him was in the splits."

Question by Prosecution—Have you any bets depending upon the result of the late charter election of the Twelfth Ward?

[Objected to, and objection sustained.]

Q.—Do you know of any fraud committed at the late election at the Third District poll-rooms, except those contained in your affidavit in this matter? A.—I do not; I did not go with Mr. Ray and call upon Mr. Hart before these proceedings were commenced; I did not send Mr. Ray to see Mr. Hart; I did not propose to Mr. Hart or Mr. Ray to join together in order to toss a Know-Nothing Assessor of the Twelfth Ward; the Inspectors were canvassing the scratches on the Charter ticket when I went into the poll-room of the Third District; as near as I can recollect this was about half past five o'clock in the morning. Mr. Vance and Patrick Naughton went in at the same time; I staid there 15 or 20 minutes, more or less; I had no conversation with the Inspectors; I made some remark to the effect that I thought that my friends in the Third District had taken good care of me.

Re-Examination of Mr. Ray.

Nicholas Ray, Chairman of the Ward Canvassers, was also recalled. He detailed the conversation between Van Voorhis and McGuire in the room where the canvassers had met to make out the returns; McGuire asked Van Voorhis if he did not add more votes to his list, and then said something, which seemed to be that, "If a few more votes were added it would do the business." Van Voorhis answered, "Yes," but that the error was not discovered until afterwards; McGuire said, "It was a pretty time of day afterwards to recanvass;" "Well, Terry," replied Van Voorhis, "I found out the mistake then;" here the conversation dropped, and the canvass was proceeded with; afterwards, says Mr. Ray, I asked Van Voorhis what this meant, and he replied that *there was an error in the charter ticket, and that after* he had canvassed he discovered it; "Was it the next day?" said I, or words to that effect, and he answered, "Yes."

That was all that was said at that time; at the *close of the canvass, Mr. Ray objected to sign to the* return, on the ground that Mr. Van Voorhis had admitted the error; on this a debate arose, Van Voorhis asserting that it was proper to sign, and Ray maintaining the opposite ground.

"When I was coming out of the room," adds Mr. Ray, "Van Voorhis was passing up the stairs, and I heard him say: 'That man in the chair (meaning myself) is an ugly fellow!' Though it was in the dark, I smiled to myself, and some gentleman said, 'Yes, he is an ugly fellow.' I replied, 'Yes, he is a d—d ugly fellow!' Van Voorhis said they had no business to put such a fellow in the chair. I have not talked to Mr. Hunt since the election; I have seen him at Bailey's parlor-house."

Q.—Did you propose to Mr. Hart, one of the Inspectors of the Third District to unite with you and me to throw a Know-Nothing Assessor of the Twelfth Ward, and that you thought he, Hart, ought to be willing to do so? or anything to that substance or effect? A.—There was no this effect; I had put in my papers, I said to Mr. Hart that I thought he ought to go with me, and if there was any rascality to throw it out; that is all I recollect saying; I did not give Hart a copy of his affidavit to my knowledge, nor did I give it to any one else to give it to him; I did not give Michael Murry a copy of Hart's affidavit and tell him to give it to Hart.

Testimony of Mr. Southwick.

George W. Southwick, (also a Third District Inspector,) was again put upon the stand; he testified: I called off the tables; the votes passed through the hands of both the other Inspectors before they came to me; Mr. Patterson (Mr. McGuire's clerk) also kept a tally; Mr. McGuire received at that poll for Assessor twenty on the straight ticket and fourteen on the splits; I know this of my own knowledge; that was all that he received; Mr. Hurd received eighty-one votes for Assessor and no more; Mr. Hart received in all 107; I can only swear as to Mr. Hyler that he received 250; am positive of that; Mr. Hyler received votes on all the different kinds of tickets in the box; he received 161 on the straight American ticket, and 54 on the splits of the same ticket; on the Republican ticket he received 23; he had 15 votes on the Friedenthal ticket; he had other votes on other tickets which I can swear positively to; he had two votes on the Hancock ticket; the tickets were not canvassed by Van Voorhis in a shuffling style; after we were through with a box we threw the tickets back in the box; we arose when we finished and threw the tickets in the fire; the whole of the tickets were not put in the stove; it was to sup I left the poll district the morning after the election, between 1 and 2 o'clock; I left Van Voorhis and several policemen; I did not hear the announcement of the Assessor's vote; the paper now shown is the one I took from the Clerk and handed to Mr. Van Voorhis before I left the poll-room; I was present when the alteration was made; no alteration was made from 215 to 267 on the assessor; no other alteration was made as far as I know of the canvass, it was conducted fairly and honestly; did not see the pile of tickets on the floor in the room; Samuel C. Morrison, John R. Farrington, Wm. Fowers, John Holmes and John Wyeth, are all that I can recollect who were candidates for constable.

Q.—How many split votes did Farrington receive on the American ticket? A.—I decline answering that question. Magistrate compels witness to answer.] Witness—I can't remember how many split votes any constable had on the American ticket; Hopper was the American candidate for Councilman; Vance and Freudenthal were the Democratic candidates; I don't remember that Hopper got any split votes; can't remember how many votes Freudenthal got on the Hopper ticket; can't remember how many votes Freudenthal got in all; I can swear positively to all that I have sworn about Hyler from positive memory, independent of any memorandum; I kept a tally during the canvass; I kept a tally, because I did not intend to depend upon my memory; I did not compare with the Poll Clerk's tally before I

[illegible] the room, but I did after I heard of the [illegible] I did not [illegible] of the votes; I [illegible] Hyler [illegible] Assessor; I [illegible] Hyler [illegible] Assessor than any other candidate; I was only interested in my own running for School Officer, then I cheated myself out of fifteen votes; the reason why my cancellation was better on the Assessor, was because Van Voorhis told me before the canvass that there would be a dispute about the Charter Tickets; I have not got the tally that I kept; I lost it the day after we had finished counting the votes; I began to feel sleepy about five o'clock A. M.; I have had several conversations about this matter and about the number of votes; I told him what my tally was; I did not communicate to Van Voorhis before the alteration was made that Hyler got 250 votes; I did assent to the alteration that was made.

Direct—I can swear positively that Hyler had votes on other tickets, but can't say as to the number of votes.

Q.—Did Van Voorhis send you word that there was a mistake in the Assessor's count as announced by him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you, before you went to see him, ascertain from your own tally that there was a mistake? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you, when you did see him, ascertain from the tally that there was a mistake in the addition.

[Question overruled.] *Witness*—I signed the returns between one and two o'clock in the afternoon; was then in the poll-room; had heard nothing of a mistake up to that time; I glanced over what I had signed.

Mr. C. W. Van Voorhis here offered himself as a witness on behalf of the other two inspectors, Messrs. Southwick and Hart, and demanded that his testimony should be taken.

Counsel for the people objected on the ground that the Legislature had not yet passed a law authorizing such a proceeding.

The objection was sustained.

Mr. Van Voorhis then demanded to be examined on the charge, but the demand was overruled, the charge not being a felony.

The further hearing of the case was then, at 6¼ o'clock, adjourned.

FATAL RESULT.—Mr. HENRY YERSON, who was run over in the Bowery, near Houston-street, by a Harlem Railroad freight car on Saturday evening, has since died at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest will be held on his remains by Coroner PERRY. Mr. YERSEN was a native of Germany, and resided in William-street.

FOUND DEAD.—A man, named JAMES RINN, was found lying dead in the entry of No. 71 Mulberry-street, on Sunday morning. The body was conveyed to the City Hospital by a Sixth Ward Policeman. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon it. Verdict—"Death from disease of the heart."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Nov. 25.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 749, 41, 1084, 859, 44, 69, 1800, 768, 1720, 1838, 1902, 2177, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2116, 1478, 971, 2113, 2124, 1904, 2003, 1119, 1781, 1782, 2090, 1711, 2014, 1642, 1022, 40, 111, 92, 454, 1925, 693, 813, 2498, 2120, 671, 2406.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1097, 1195, 1226, 1227, 1361, 1270, 1273, 1285, 1287, 1259, 1321, 1293, 1294, 1419, 1413, 1429, 1427, 1476, 1494, 1509, 1586, 1528, 1535, 1538, 1545, 1540, 1574, 1576, 1579, 1582, 1583, 1585, 1590, 1596, 1600, 1601, 1604, 1605, 1609, 1618, 1620, 1621, 1625, 1642, 1652, 1659, 1664, 1667, 1673, 1684, 1689, 1690, 1697, 1710, 1712, 1720, 1730, 900, 901, 905.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Betts.

Thomas Tileston et al. vs. *The steamtug Hector.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steamship *Marion*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamtug, which occurred on the 17th of January, 1856, in this harbor, about off Owl's Head. The libelants alleged that the ship was coming in from sea on her regular trip, about 5 o'clock in the morning—the tide being ebb; that the tug was seen approaching from the City, showing but a single light, whereupon the ship ported her helm to allow the tug to pass on the starboard side, but instead of doing so the tug also went off to east, and ran into the ship, which was stopped and backed, but could not avoid the collision. The answer denied these facts, and alleged that the tug was going down the bay in pursuit of towing business, keeping near the Long Island shore; that the ship was seen to west of her, bearing towards the Jersey shore; that the tug was then steered still more towards the east, but the ship suddenly changed her course at a great angle and ran into the tug, which was stopped and backed but could not avoid the collision. The pleadings agreed upon the following facts:

1. The day and time of day of the collision and the general course each vessel was going.

2. That the two vessels came in collision upon their larboard bows or sides.

3. That there was ample and safe sea room for both vessels to run their courses without interfering with each other.

4. That each was seen from the other at a distance sufficient to have enabled them to keep apart, if acting under the expectation of a collision.

5. That the tide was ebb and landmarks were discernible upon every part of the bay.

But each party flatly contradicted every material fact tending to show negligence on the part of his own vessel; and the testimony was equally contradictory on these points with the pleadings.

Held by the Court—That where there is such positive contradiction and no internal or circumstantial evidence enabling the Court to ascertain the manner and cause of the collision, aside from the testimony of the witnesses, the Court is driven to the criterion of the numerical weight of evidence as the only means of turning the scale, with no more than the faint probability that in such transactions an inward bound and loaded ship running against tide is less liable to become the aggressive party than her antagonist going out of the harbor perfectly light and running on the tide.

That where the opposing witnesses are nearly equal *in number, trivial intrinsic or extrinsic circumstances* will properly be considered, and allowed to have an influence.

That the master, and pilot, and hands of the tug, were not proved to possess equal experience with *those of the steamer; that the lookout on board the* tug was not specially assigned as lookout, nor had he any special familiarity with the navigation in that portion of the Bay, and, in this respect, the advantage in prudent precaution is most decidedly on the part *of the ship.*

That, as to the management and steering of the vessels, if the statements of the captain and pilot of the tug, and the captain and pilot on board the ship, are considered to neutralize each other, the corroborating testimony of Capt. Eaton, the passenger, and Frank, the engineer on board the ship, must be held to turn the scale against the tug.

That the majority in weight and numbers of the witnesses, who witnessed the transaction, or any part of it, is with the ship.

That it can hardly be deduced from the traces across the deck of the tug that the wheels of the *Marion* were in motion; the drift of the tide might have been sufficient to carry the tug under the wheel and produce such traces; while, on the other hand, it would seem most probable that the action of the heavy wheel under the force of the engine would have torn the tug to pieces.

That it seems the prevailing understanding of pilots and navigators that ocean steamers cannot be safely run over the flats to the east of the channel, which would seem to show that the collision took place in the channel, and that the tug, in point of fact, was off the flats when she saw the ship approaching. In such case it was plainly her duty to have ported her helm and kept off west of the ship.

That the decided weight of evidence is—that the two vessels were approaching each other in the ship channel, the tug slightly to westward of the ship; that the navigation of the ship under those circumstances was correct, and that the fault lay with the tug in starboarding her helm when she was bound to port it.

Decree, therefore for libelants, with a reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Messrs. Martin & Smiths.

Cross Action.

Russell Sturges vs. *The Steamship Marion.*—This was a cross action brought by the owner of the *Hector* to recover the damages occasioned to her by the same collision. For the same reasons the Court held the fault to be with the *Hector.*

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Martin & Smiths. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

FINAL DECREE IN THE LEAD PIPE CASE.

Benjamin Tatham et al., vs. *Samuel G. Cornell et al.*—In this case, well known in this court as the "lead pipe case," a final decree was this morning made, that the defendants had infringed the patent, for making lead pipe belonging to the complainants, and that the complainants recover of them the sum of $10,245 and costs for their damages, and that the defendants forever refrain from infringing the said patent.

GRAND JURY.

Judge INGERSOLL, who has come down to hold this Court, took his seat this morning. A Grand Jury having been summoned for this morning, the following answered to their names, and were sworn in:

AMOS LEEDS, Foreman.

Solomon Bates,	John Guth,	Sauk Dawes,
Randolph Evans,	Eleh. Hicks, Jr.,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Saml. Parker, Jr.,	Benj. D. Brush,	J. P. Olmstead,
Robt. C. Evans,	Wm. F. Collis,	Stephen Phillips,
Chas. W. Foster,	Saml. Down,	C. W. Vanderbilt.

The Grand Jury was charged briefly by his Honor, and retired to their room, and the Court adjourned.

Supreme Court—Notice.

APPOINTMENT OF REFEREE.

The Chief Justice, yesterday, gave the following important notice:

"A referee can in no case be nominated by a party unless all the parties agree upon a suitable person.

"No such agreement can be made where an infant or [illegible] is interested in a party, but where a divorce is sought [illegible] of adultery, &c., must be evidenced by [illegible] signed by the parties or their attorneys.

"If the referee's name should be inserted in any proposed order, unless accompanied by such agreement.

"If inserted otherwise, the Court will not sustain it, nor in any manner act on the proposed draft order.

Court of Special Sessions.

There was an unusually large number or prisoners before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday forenoon. Most of the cases were of a petty nature.

Mr. HENRY HUNTER, of Mobile, Receiving Teller of the Bank of Mobile, accidentally shot himself on Saturday morning. He had a loaded pistol in his hand and was blowing into or examining the tube, when by some means the pistol went off, the charge passing through the eye and entering the head. At last advices the ball had not been extracted, and his condition was considered quite precarious.

Mr. LOTHROP THOMPSON, a well known citizen residing in Hudson, while sitting in his chair, at his residence, in Public-square, on Friday evening, suddenly dropped on one side and expired before assistance arrived. He had been in apparent good health up to the time of his death.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Pearls, $8@8 12½; Pots, $7 75@8 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,250 lbs American Yellow were purchased at 28c.@28½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good request at full and strengthening prices.

COFFEE—The demand is very moderate, and prices are barely supported. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 8½c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is rather more sought after at unaltered figures.

COTTON—The inquiry is moderately active, and prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Middling Uplands at 12c.@12¾c.; do. Gulfs at 12¼c.@12¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are not so freely offered, and with a pretty fair demand, they are quoted firm. Mackerel and Herring are quite dull and somewhat nominal in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good supply and request, but prices of most kinds are quoted easier and irregular. The only sales since our last embrace about 15,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 00@ 6 05
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 20@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 70@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is dull and drooping; superfine to extra commands only $6 40@$7 75 ₩ bbl.; 200 bbls changed hands thereat. Southern is also depressed and declining. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, *yet it is held at* $5 25@$5 12½ *for Fine to Superfine* ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and languid, at $3 87½@ $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $3 87 50@$3 87 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet at $3@$3 12½ for half, and $5 75@$6 for whole bbls.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good demand and are firm. Other articles are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is still pretty brisk, yet prices of all other than the most desirable lots are less buoyant. The supply is ample, especially of common and middling parcels. The sales reported since our last comprise about 198,000 bushels, including very good to prime Canadian at $1 63@$1 70; low to good ordinary Western Red at $1 25@$1 40; and very good Southern White at $1 66, ₩ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and fair demand, at 85c.@90c. for old and new ₩ bushel; 11,900 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are pretty active and steady at 50c.@53c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@56c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is quoted at $1 20@$1 31 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 25@$1 37½ bushel. Corn still tends upwards, with a poor stock and moderate inquiry. There were sales reported of about 90,000 bushels, at 66c.@72c. for onsound, heated and damp; 75c.@74c. for Mixed; 74c.@75c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 74c.@76c. for Northern and Southern White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 750 bales River transpired at 65c.@ 70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is fair, and factors generally adhere to their old claims. Stock limited.

HOPS—Now remain plenty and heavy at from 8c.@ 11c. ₩ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@6c. ₩ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 100 tons Scotch Pig at about $20@$30, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and moderate request, mostly at $1 25@$1 37½, cash and short time, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Continues very quiet at former quotations. A very strange line found its way into our report of yesterday, which made it read somewhat singularly. We trust that by the kind attention of the printer, we shall henceforward be "relieved of the further services of such delinquents."

LEATHER—Finds ready purchasers at very firm prices.

LIME—Rockland is in fair request, and is quite firm at 90c. for Common, and $1 18@$1 20 for Lump ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand are alike moderate at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 58c.@ 60c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@ 60c., and Clayed Cuba, 49c.@49c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, but generally held at $2 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is depressed and inferm at 44½c.@45½c. ₩ gallon. Tar is in fair supply and limited demand at $2@$2 50 ₩ bbl. Resin is moderately inquired for, and is steady in price, Pitch *exhibits no new feature.*

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are dull and heavy as previously represented. Linseed is quiet and languid *at 90c.@92c. for Whale, and 91c.@95c. for small* lots, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is also sparingly bought at feebly sustained rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty fair demand at steady prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 570 bbls. *in lots*, at $17 81½@$17 93¾ for old Mess; $18 50@$18 75 for new do.; *$17 12½ for old Prime*, and *$17 50@$17 75 for* new do., ₩ barrel. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in *limited supply and demand*, at irregular rates. Bacon is in fair request and is firm, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. Lard is *suitable and steady*. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 13¼c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 375 bbls., at $6@ $7 25 for Country Prime; $8 75@$10 50 for *Country Mess*; $9 50@ $11 25 for repacked do.; and $14@$15 for new Chicago *Mess*, ₩ bbl. *Prime Mess Beef* is very dull and nominal at $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 16c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 125 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 93¾@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair demand at generally uniform rates.

SPICES—Sell rather slowly at old quotations.

SUGARS—Are moderately active and firm, sales having been reported since our last of about 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 20,000 lbs. prime at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in good supply and fair demand at unchanged figures. An auction sale is announced for to-morrow, the 26th inst.

TOBACCO—There is not much doing in this line, but prices are firmly maintained. The sales reported since Friday last include 141 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@ 14¾c.; 109 bales. Havana at 26c.@60c.; and 61 cases Seedleaf at 10¼c.@24c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 675 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 31c.@32c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and drooping. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s. @2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tierce; Tobacco, 20s. @ 35s. ₩ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. V. DE LUER'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday A. M., Nov. 25.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 17th inst., ₩ *Canada*, *via* Boston. We have since been in receipt of advices ₩ *City of Washington* at Philadelphia, and *Niagara* at Boston, with Liverpool dates down to 8th inst. A fair inquiry has prevailed during the week both for export and the home trade, but with liberal arrivals, and influenced by the foreign advices, prices of most descriptions have receded 10c.@15c. ₩ barrel.

WHEAT—Our market during the week has experienced slight fluctuations. A good inquiry has on the whole prevailed for Great Britain and the Continent—the closing rates varying little from those reported by the Canada.

INDIAN CORN—With a good inquiry and moderate receipts, prices have improved 2c.@3c.

RYE—Has been in better request for export and home use. To-day's quotations show an advance of 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 10d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bush. Liverpool, Flour 2s. 2d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₩ bush. Havre, Flour 70c.@ 75c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 30c. ₩ bush. Marseilles, 80c.@ 90c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 32c.@36c. ₩ bush.

P. S.—With large arrivals (48,000 bbls.) and under effect of Liverpool advices, Flour 5c.@10c. lower; effect of Canada White, firm; Red, about 2c. lower; Corn 1c. better; Rye, firm.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The advertiser has to dispose of the right of a section of this City, of the value of $50,000, for the remainder of the term, which is 21 years, at a ground rent of $2,500 per annum. The property is in a most desirable location, and will be found a good investment. Also, a half-right for the same term, of a fire-proof building, the lower of the same, with two large circular vaults, two counters, &c., &c., now in operation. The present tenant will remain, if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 200 West 26th-st.

$5,000.—AN ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS.—Receipts from sales of $1,000 per week; net profits $3,000 per year; present proprietor has other business, and will sell his entire interest, including stock, fixtures, lease and good will, for the above sum. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 94 Nassau-st.

$3,000.—WANTED IN CASH—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, with that amount to engage with the subscriber in the manufacturing business; one who can command the above sum and now putting $100 per week. Further particulars can be had on an interview, for which, address LUMBER, this office.

$500.—WANTED, A PARTNER—WHO can command that sum, to take an interest in a business which will realize an immediate profit of 100 per cent. For particulars, address EDWARD, Times office, with real name and address.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY of the late Mr. ANDERSON—with 10-horse power engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 76 feet in front on 3d-st. by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, No. 42 Wall-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—An interest in a City Drug store, or will buy out the business, by a young man who has had 5 years' experience in the business. Address Post-Office, Box No. 99.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
No. 57 MAIDEN-LANE,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and SITCH, manufactured in the best manner
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS—LADIES' FURS.
Now to surpass them, this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. 64 Nassau-st.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT for ladies and misses, of every description. Misses' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; also, the newest styles of children's velvet and plush sacques.
KELLOGG, No. 128 Fulton-st.

MILLINERY

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE.
Large assortment, at moderate prices.
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.—600 TONS 56 AND 60 lbs. rails, in port and ready for delivery. For sale by
DILLINGHAM & LOCKWOOD, No. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY. RAILING and ornamental iron work of all kinds at low rates.
Office, 39 Beekman-st., New-York.
THEODORE DEHON.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—
Cal. H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory, Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 46 Wooster-st., between Grand and Canal-sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Gothic Conservatories, Garden-Rooms, etc. For sale by GRIFFEY Cathedral Tile Works, 49 Bleecker-st.
MILLER & COATES, No. 311 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY.
Office, 39 Beekman-st.
THEODORE DEHON.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale. Also, a few second-hand Melodeons. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale or to let.
GEORGE B. BREED, 479 Broadway.

PARKER, MADDEN & CO., UPHOLSTERERS TO ALL ROOM No. 18 Grand-st., near Broadway. WHERE a full assortment of Upholstering may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
For sale, a fine assortment of Second-hand Furniture, also, a few Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Crockery, Glass, Stoves, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. Also, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-Bags, Umbrellas, &c.
Cash paid for Furniture, Carpets, Clothing, &c.
No. 63 Bowery, near Canal-st.

FURNITURE.
Cane Seat Chairs, Cane Seat Settees, Fancy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Mahogany Chairs, Mahogany Sofas, Mahogany Tables, Extension Tables, Work Tables, Centre Tables, Marble Tops, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Crockery, Glass, Stoves, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. Also, Trunks, Valises, Carpet-Bags, Umbrellas, &c.
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MILLER & COATES, No. 311 Pearl-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LEXANDER'S BURNHAM HARMONIUMS.
Also, Melodeons from $45 to $300, for rent by the month. Second-hand Harmoniums, Melodeons and Piano-Fortes for sale.
No. 397 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODEL factory Nos. 106 and 108 Mott-st., between 3d and 4th streets. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.
G. Mason, Jaehne, Benton & Mason
Have introduced their above named and other improvements in their Piano-Fortes, constructed with the patent arch bridge, which is undoubtedly the most scientific and important improvement ever introduced into the instrument.
No. 82 Walker-st.

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No. 82 Walker-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 81 Pine-st. (Grant Williams' Building.) CASH CAPITAL $250,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all the requisite powers to act as Insurers, are now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on property in the city and country, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BLAGDEN, Secretary.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Underwriters, the following goods, damaged by water, viz:
About 1,000 pairs Kid Gloves, more or less damaged, some more than others.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Nov. 25.

$6	Virginia 6s	86¾	400	Erie Railroad	
200	do	86¾	1200	do	
200	do	b30 94¾	100	do	
100	N. Carolina 6s	68	100	do	
100	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85¾	100	do	b30
10	do	87¾	300	do	s5 61¾
100	Har. Riv. R. 3d m.	98¾	200	do	s5 61
100	Hd. Riv. R. Con. 6s	93	100	do	s5 61¼
100	N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s	93	200	do	s5 61
100	Ill. C. R.R. bonds	91¾	100	do	s5 61
100	do	b30 91¾	100	do	b30 61¼
100	do	91¾	100	do	b30 61¼
1000	Ch. & R. I. 1s bds	86	100	do	b30 61¾
500	I. E. & W. 2d M. bs	61	100	do	s5 61¾
100	Park Bank	100	100	do	b15 61¾
100	Ohio Life & T. Co.	32	100	do	s60 61
200	Canton Co.	31¾	200	do	s60 61
100	Del. & H. Canal Co.	127¾	150	Harlem Rd.	b30 16½
100	Cum. Coal Co.	18¾	100	Hart. Rail. Proter.	93
100	do	s5 18¾	5	Stonington Rail.	54
1000	Mic. S. & N. I. R.6s	87¾	100	Reading Rail.	s5 61¾
100	do	87¾	200	do	s5 62
2700	R. R. Con. Rd.	b60 89	300	do	b30 62¼
675	do	89¾	1200	do	b30 62¼
50	do	b30 89¾	100	do	s10 62
100	do	b5 89¾	200	do	s5 62¼
50	Chi. & Rock I. R.6s	86¾	100	do	s5 61¾
1150	do	s 86¾	977	Mich. Cen. R. R.	97¾
100	do	s30 86¾	100	do	b30 96
150	do	b10 87	100	do	b30 96¼
27	L. S. Cr. & Mil. R. R.	98	100	do	s10 96
25	do	98¾	100	do	s5 96¼
25	do	73¾	115	Panama R. R.	b10 97½
29	C. C. & Cin. R. R.	104	100	Ill. Cen Railroad	116¾
300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73¾	200	do	116½
100	do	s30 73¾	200	do	b10 117
300	do	s5 73¾	200	do	117
400	do	b60 73¾	301	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	118¾
100	do	b30 73	13	do	118¾
100	do	s60 73¼	100	do	400 118¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	93¾	100	Reading R. R.	b30 62
66	Erie Railroad	60¾	400	do	61¾
100	do	b5 60¾	300	do	b10 61¾
200	do	s60 60¾	300	do	b3 61¾
200	do	s5 60¾	900	do	s60 61¾
200	do	s10 60¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92
150	do	60¾	100	do	b30 93¼
2000	do	s30 61	100	do	b60 93¾
100	Mic. S. & N. I. R.	s10 67¼	100	Panama Railroad	s5 97¼
5	do	87¾	300	do	b60 99
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s5 18¾	100	do	97¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	94	13	do	98
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	87	50	do	s60 98¾
25	do	b10 87¾	400	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	72¾
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 96¼			

TUESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The new and favorite steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool Saturday, Nov. 15, was announced at this port early this forenoon, and her mails delivered from the Post-Office about 12 o'clock. Her accounts are a week later than by the previous arrival, and financially are quite interesting. The Bank of England Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, Nov. 18, resolved to make their minimum rate of discount 7 ₱ cent. on all paper, limiting their mercantile borrowers to 90 days, and the rediscount of brokers' bills to 30 days. This tended at once to increase the dearness of money outside, and the private and joint-stock bankers put up their allowance to depositors to 6 ₱ cent., and as much as 6¾ ₱ cent. was being paid on the Stock Exchange, though without seriously affecting the Funds, which sold on Friday, Nov. 14, at 92¾@92¾ for money, closing about 92¾@¾, almost the identical figure of the previous Friday. The advance in Money, attended by some additional difficulty in obtaining accommodations, had checked speculation in Cotton and Grain at Liverpool, yet the former staple continued to be firmly held, and the latter declined but slightly on previous prices. Wheat receded 2d.@8d. Flour 6d. to 1s. Indian Corn without change, though a previous tendency to advance was stopped by the French announcement. The Provision trade was looking better, and nearly all descriptions of American in good demand. Lard advanced to 74s.@75s. The Atlantic Sub-Marine Telegraph enterprise had been fully placed before the English public, and the Government promptly guaranteed 4 ₱ cent. dividend on the English allotment of £250,000 of the capital stock. The Liverpool *European Times* states that arrangements are already concluded for the purchase of 2,000 miles telegraph ropes, to be supplied at the rate of 100 miles a week. The Bank of England had lost, on its last report, £66,000 in Bullion, but the showing otherwise is rather more favorable. Much anxiety is expressed about the Australian Gold ship *James Barnes*, with $8,500,000 on board, out from Melbourne 98 days, and the fluctuations of the Continental Exchanges are also watched with lively interest. The condition of the Bank of France to the 13th November had been published, and although showing a slightly decreased Specie strength, the statement altogether was deemed less unfavorable than expected. Some of the Paris correspondents of the English press intimate that the Emperor is less averse to the extreme step of suspending payments than formerly, but there is no evidence of this in the direct advices, and the necessity for any such measure appears to want confirmation in the latest general tone of the Paris Money market. The French Funds ruled steady, and there was no distress reported for mercantile discounts. The shares of the Crédit Mobilier and the French and Austrian Railways were all lower, however. In England, an official in the Great Northern Railway, by the name of REDPATH, has perpetrated a series of over-issues in the stock of the Company to the extent of $750,000 to $900,000. The details of the transaction will be found in another part of this paper. In reference to American Stocks, (in which more business appears to be doing,) and the general look of things in London, our correspondents, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. write:

The Bank of England yesterday raised the rate of discount on Bills having less than 60 days to run from 6 ₱ cent. at which it has stood since 6th October to 7 ₱ cent.,—thus equalizing the rate on both two months and three months' paper. The object of this is to restrain certain operations by which the Bank's endeavors to stop the drain of Gold have been neutralized. This rise in the rate of discount is not caused by a necessity to restrict undue speculation or overtrading here, for at this moment none exists, but has been resorted to as above stated simply as a means of checking the further exportation of Specie. In ordinary circumstances a rise of this extent in the rate of interest would have caused an immediate fall in the price of Consols or at least a corresponding amount. On this occasion, however, although it was somewhat unexpected, the depression, which followed was gradual and only reached three-eighths, while to-day the markets are firmer. We quote Consols 93¼@¾ for money, and 93¾@¾ for 4th Dec. London and Northwestern Railway, 102¾@103. In American Securities, we have little to report. Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds have been sold at 90, 90¾, 90¾@90¾; Freeland Bonds at 93¾, 93¾, 93¾@93¾; Shares at 12¾@13¾ and 12 premium; Erie 1885 Bonds at 84¼; Shares at 59¾@60; Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Bonds at 88¾@89, and Second Mortgage Bonds at 90¾, 90¾@90. The Manchester market is quiet, but steady. Yarns in the finer counts are firmer in price than the course numbers, which are difficult of sale, as makers of Domestics are working short time. The rise in Interest may produce further depression and convert the nominal into a real fall in prices. The Cotton market has been quiet during the week, and prices have been in favor of the buyer. The sales are about 41,000 bales. The Corn market has been dull during the week. Wheat may be quoted 1s.@2s. lower than last Friday. Fine Flour, the prices remain pretty steady. Rails are without change—£7 ₱ ton, cash.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PANIC.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5	19,711,730	4,470,475	10,057,105
April 12	18,734,925	3,930,040	10,026,057
April 19	15,626,242	2,750,000	9,676,782
April 26	15,975,180	2,850,000	9,732,180
May 3	15,440,205	2,480,000	9,644,631
May 10	15,267,371	2,660,000	9,778,582
May 17	16,710,616	4,186,970	9,601,866
May 24	15,350,045	3,061,025	10,320,634
May 31	14,019,413	2,936,650	11,324,656
June 7	14,260,506	3,000,795	11,660,419
June 14	14,087,679	2,975,440	12,022,782
June 21	14,414,564	3,015,890	12,326,962
June 28	14,302,826	2,888,715	12,078,788
July 5	13,687,813	2,997,740	12,610,540
July 12	13,719,230	3,064,730	12,876,199

The Return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 1st of November gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,631,967	Decrease	£631,667
Other deposits	8,602,605	Decrease	260,131
Rest	3,297,439	Increase	97,587

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,592,679	Decrease	£145,169
Other securities	18,626,438	Decrease	426,918
Notes unemployed	8,150,435	Increase	206,770

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

November,	For Money, Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account, Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 8	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mon. 10	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Tues. 11	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Wed. 12	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Thur. 13	92¾	92	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Fri. 14	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

BANK OF FRANCE, NOV. 13.

	Nov.	Oct.
Capital of the Bank	191,300,000	191,300,000
Reserve of the bank	12,960,750	12,960,750
Ditto in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	*551,604,700*	*551,975,100*
Ditto of the branch banks	69,598,475	69,139,700
Bank notes to order	4,464,788	4,278,286
Receipts payable at sight	2,062,750	2,631,825
Treas. acc. current creditor	90,078,777	101,413,547
Sundry accounts current	*102,152,009*	*119,885,709*
Ditto with the branch banks	25,143,250	22,570,947
Dividends payable	618,255	916,431
Discounts and sund. interests	14,677,905	11,847,686
Re-disc. the last six months	1,630,998	1,630,998
Protested bills	35,729	33,350
Sundries	4,693,270	6,758,539
Total	950,150,905	1,002,170,644
Cash in hand	76,065,160	71,065,910
Cash in the branch banks	85,105,281	93,407,036
Commercial bills overdue	*772,042*	*605,631*
Commercial bills discounted, but not yet due	251,467,127	271,955,436
Ditto in the branch banks	267,528,234	280,423,603
Advanced on dep. of bullion	2,004,300	3,726,900
Ditto by the branch banks	*3,509,100*	*3,745,975*
On French securities	36,732,936	76,021,936
Ditto by the branch banks	8,971,250	11,914,260
Adv'd on railway securities	26,026,500	28,060,000
Ditto by the branch banks	12,078,600	17,211,100
Advanced to the State, 1848	*55,000,000*	*55,000,000*
Discount of Treasury bonds	40,000,000	40,000,000
Government stock reserved	52,190,045	52,190,045
Ditto disposable	12,960,750	12,960,750
Hotel and furniture of bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed prop. of branch banks	*5,971,728*	*5,250,425*
Expenses of management	1,596,625	1,138,699
Premium on purchases of gold	*2,764,097*	*2,158,594*
Sundries	9,515,351	94,551
Total	950,150,905	1,002,170,644

The private banking and mercantile letters from Paris to-day positively refute the idea of a possible suspension of the Bank of France or a change in the views of the Emperor on so important a measure. An eminent banking concern in that metropolis writes to their correspondents here that the probability or even possibility of a suspension of the Bank has ceased to be discussed, and another house writes—"rest assured that the Bank will in no event stop payment." The general tone of the French mercantile letters by this and the previous steamers indicates a gradual improvement. From London, also, the letters are more confident than by the *Niagara*, the last step of the Bank of England being favorably interpreted so far as the great interests of English trade and credit are at issue in the existing financial trouble in Europe.

The news had little or no influence on the Exchange market to-day, and the Bullion brokers report no additional engagements for the *Europa* to-morrow. The shipment will not much exceed half a million of dollars, from present appearances. Sterling was done at 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent. to-day, and in some instances as dear as 109¾ for favorite signatures. Francs were again freely done at 5.20@5.18¾. Money keeps easy in supply, with no important Street demand to-day. The Sub-Treasury received $93,122; paid out $111,699, and held a balance at the close of $12,062,942.

The Stock Market continued firm, on most part of the list, throughout the day, and very free rates were paid on the Western Roads, and New-York Central and Reading, at the early Board. New-York and Erie also opened well, but dropped to 60¾ ₱ cent. between the Boards, closing, in the afternoon 60¾. At the close Reading was 61¾ ₱ cent. The Coal tonnage on the Road is large this week, and there is little doubt of a good showing for November, raising the vast profits of the fiscal year, which ends on 30th inst., over two millions dollars. There has been a heavy demand at the Stock Board for New-York Central for a day or two past, and as much as 89 ₱ cent., buyer 60 days, was paid this forenoon. The general market closed quite steady.

The Canal creditors of the State of Indiana, under the composition of the State Debt in 1845, begin to feel that they have a just right to make some sort of appeal, by way of reclamation, to the State Authorities and the People, on the subject of the Wabash and Erie Canal property set aside by the State for their use, as the inducement to the composition and surrender of one half the original obligations of the State. The claim for reclamation rests upon the utter failure of the Canal property to pay the interest, or even render ultimately secure any considerable portion of the principal of what is called the Canal Bonds; mainly because of the recent Railway competition in the carrying trade, created by the general Railroad out of the State itself. At present the gross income from the Canal is scarcely adequate to the support of the current repairs and superintendence.

The books of the Cleveland and Toledo Company will be closed on Friday and Saturday, and open on Monday, 1st December, preparatory to the stock being registered by the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The Wabash Valley Railroad connects with the Great Western, of Illinois, *this* day, thus enabling the Cleveland and Toledo Road to load cars at Cleveland and land them in St. Louis over the Wabash Valley and Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Road.

Heavy receipts and adverse European news depressed the market for Breadstuffs to-day. Flour generally fell off 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; and the less desirable kinds of Wheat also declined. Each commodity was active at the reduced figures. Corn slightly improved, but it was not in much request. Cotton exhibited renewed vigor. Provisions were salable and steady. More animation was noticeable in Sugars at full rates. Freights ruled quite heavy and infirm.

We recently noticed the payment of the half yearly dividend of *fifteen per cent.* on the Stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The capital stock of the concern is $3,661,000, represented by twelve first class steamers, a steam-tug, and a large and well appointed machine and repair shop on the Pacific. The Company is out of debt, and the agency in this City, which was formerly with HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and paid 2½ ₱ cent. commission on the gross business, is now conducted by the officials of the Company, free of all commissions. Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL has also resigned his bonus of 2½ ₱ cent. as the original patentee of the Pacific Mail grant; so that the reform and economy in the business of the concern, including the valuable mail contract from the Government, is thorough and complete. Thus the shares should still be selling at 65 ₱ cent. on the par value, with the certainty (for some years to come, at least,) of 80 ₱ cent. dividends per annum and a large surplus in reserve, is probably owing to the distrust created by the prolonged efforts of the shareholders to bring about the present reform, and to free the concern of old and unprofitable men. But these efforts being accomplished, and the business upon a permanent condition, being on a strictly economical scale, it would seem to be unreasonable that the shares which pay $800 on the $1,000 every year should stand better than $650 in the market. Having taken a somewhat earnest part in bringing about the change of administration, we desire to place the facts before the public, now that it has been consummated, in their true light. That the Stock should have been brought up from 35 cents to the dollar to 65 cents is no sufficient evidence that it is not worth all and more than the original shareholders contributed to put the line under its corporate organization.

Semi-Monthly Circular.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

The business in the Stock Market during the last two weeks has been attended with frequent fluctuations but a general upward tendency of prices; and, although there has been some reaction from the highest points, the quotations herewith show, in many cases, a considerable advance upon those given in our last report of 11th inst. The transactions continue large, and, as for some time past, are mainly confined to leading railroad shares, which, on account of the favorable dividend prospects for the current half-year, and the wide margin afforded at present prices for an improvement in their market value, are apperently regarded as the most eligible investments. There is, however, a perceptible increase in the demand for other classes of securities, although, in consequence of the almost entire absence of orders from Europe, they remain comparatively neglected.

In money matters there is a material improvement. The export of gold has been partially checked by the lower rates of exchange on Europe, and the weekly shipments are now below the receipts from California and the interior. In consequence of this favorable feature, and the less alarming accounts from London and Paris, the banks in the city have abandoned the system of curtailment pursued by them during the last few weeks; and in view of the steady accumulation of coin in their vaults, have felt justified in increasing their line of loans to a moderate extent. The advance in stocks is, in a great measure, due to the confidence produced by this change of policy, and the belief that there is no longer reason to apprehend a serious stringency during the Winter. The position of financial affairs in London and Paris, however, still causes considerable anxiety; and until the anticipated crisis has been met or averted our market will be more or less influenced by the tenor of the accounts received by the European mails. The advices per *Niagara*, being of a more gloomy character than those brought by the two preceding steamers, checked the buoyant feeling which previously existed, and produced a slight downward tendency of prices, but the market is again rather firm at the close, although we have this morning, per *Persia*, accounts of a further advance in interest by the Bank of England.

State Stocks are, generally, rather higher. In Virginia 6s there is an improvement of 1¼ ₱ cent. The principal transactions have been in Virginia 6s, at 92¼@94¾@93¾; Missouris at 80@80¾@80; Tennessees at 91@91¾; North Carolinas at 65; Ohios 6s, 1860, at 102; California 7s, 1875, at 69¾, and Indiana 5s at 83. The annual payment on account of the principal of the Illinois Internal Improvement Stock will be made at Springfield on 1st January next. The amount applicable to this purpose is $500,000, and it will be distributed among the holders of such bonds as are presented at the time and place above named. The Canal Bonds do not participate in this payment.

In Railroad Bonds there is a slightly increased activity. Of Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds there have been considerable sales at 90¾@91¾. Of Free Land Bonds there have been small sales, without privilege, at 88@88¾, and of those with privilege, none are in market. We have also to notice sales of New-York Central 6s at 85¾@85@85¾, of 7s at 101; Erie 1st Mortgage at 102@103, 2d Mortgage at 94, Sinking Fund at 91@94, Convertibles of 1871 at 85@85¾, and 1862s at 87¾; Hudson River, 1st Mortgage, at 98, and 2d Mortgage at 93¾; Terre Haute and Alton, 2d Mortgage, at 73; Northern Indiana, Goshen Branch, at 98¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1st Mortgage, at 94@94¾, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis, 1st Mortgage, at 70@71. This road is now completed to its Western terminus, at the Illinois State line, and in the course of a few days, when the connection will be made with the Great Western Railroad, of Illinois, it will be put in operation throughout its entire length. The traffic thus far has been entirely local. As compared with our last quotations, to-day's closing prices show an advance of 1 ₱ cent. in Erie, 1871, Bonds, 2 in Sinking Funds, 1 in Hudson River 1st Mortgage, 1 in Illinois Central Construction, and 4 in Chicago and Rock Island Bonds.

The market for Railroad Shares continues very active, and quotations herewith show an advance, during the fortnight, of 3 ₱ cent. in New-York Central, 5 in Reading, 3 in Cleveland and Toledo, 1¾ in Galena and Chicago, 4 in Chicago and Rock Island, 3 in Michigan Southern, 4¾ in Michigan Central and 6 in Panama. Erie has fluctuated between 59¾ and 63½, closing at 60¾. The annual report, which will be published in a few days, it is stated, will show a reduction of over $800,000 in the funded and unfunded debt, during the year; but a rumor, that in consequence of payments for constructions, the purchase of project-ers, an increased supply of fuel, &c., the present floating debt is larger than was generally anticipated, has had a depressing effect on the stock. Of Illinois Central Railroad there have been sales at 115¾@117, and of rights at 12¾. The land sales for October were 50,421 acres, producing $906,960, making a total, since Jan. 1, of 326,030 acres, producing $3,575,109.

Money is abundant on call at 7 ₱ cent., and the rates of discount are slightly lower, first-class paper selling at 9@9 ₱ cent. The Bank returns for the fortnight show an increase in loans of $1,296,280, and in specie of $1,455,448. Shipments of specie since our last report, $1,669,477; receipts of gold from California, $1,758,592.

Foreign Exchanges have been rather inactive for this mail, and the market closes heavy.

Very respectfully, CAMMANN & CO.

Bank of England Interest.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

The announcement of the advance to 7 ₱ cent. occasioned considerable surprise. Last week a general impression prevailed of the possibility of a new movement, but the anticipation had since, without any very clear cause, almost wholly subsided. Nevertheless, there has been every disposition to recognize in it a continuance of the sound policy which kept the financial world free from all shocks during the war, and which has thus far averted the possibility of our being permanently damaged by the subsequent break up of the Continental inflation.

In the five weeks since the last advance was notified the Bank bullion has undergone a further diminution of more than a million, and the foreign exchanges have in many quarters become less favorable, while the applications for discount have lately been on a scale again to trench on the reserve of unemployed notes. The fact is also to be noticed that these immediate changes are not to be attributed to any unsound action on the part of the Bank of France. If such were the case, a new rise in the rate of discount would scarcely be of much use. But that establishment for two or three weeks past has abstained from its irregular operations, and the French rate of exchange has consequently again approached a point at which gold might be sent away in ordinary course. The question was, therefore, whether this condition of circumstances was to be allowed to go on. It is true, the arrival of the overdue gold from Australia might exercise an influence on the Continent, whither it would be at once dispatched, which would react well on this side, but it could not do more for the moment than prevent the money market from becoming worse, and the thing desired is an action that shall put an end, if possible, to the chronic uncertainty that prevails, and produce, if only in a very gradual manner, a turn of the tide. What has now been resolved upon may not even effect that object, and it is quite certain it will not do more. That it is a measure in the right direction must, therefore, be beyond question.

Meanwhile, it cannot be too distinctly repeated not only that the present advance should be viewed without the slightest commercial apprehension, but that the public might still remain free from alarm, whatever rate might be adopted. What is going on is merely a scramble on the part of other countries for our money, and, as to avoid a final crash in their speculations, they are ready to offer anything, they will, of course, succeed, unless we take care to keep up to the full range of their biddings. Money being a commodity, like everything else, we cannot complain of this position. In fact, as the character of the drain upon us gives evidence that we are the only people who have any to spare, and that we are still lenders rather than borrowers, it is the most satisfactory ground we could occupy. It would be better for commerce to be free from such disturbances altogether, but if they are to happen we could not find ourselves in a state of greater security than that which now exists. If our manufacturers are obliged to pay 7 ₱ cent. for their capital, all other manufacturers are obliged to make greater sacrifices, and hence, our power of competition not being injured, we have only to make a proportionate increase in the charge for our productions. Indeed, as it is plain from the extent of our exports, the guarded nature of our trade, our sufficient harvest, and our absence from commitments from foreign or home enterprises calculated to absorb our means, that we have not laid the foundation of any ill consequences, we may rest assured that the only duty we now owe to ourselves is to have faith in our own soundness, and not to allow the real bearing of such measures as the Bank have lately adopted to be misrepresented or made in any quarter the cause of idle panic.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 25—1 P. M.

Flour in retail demand. Sales 600 bbls at $5 25@5 50 for extra Ohio and Iowa. Wheat dull. Sales 2,400 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 07, and White Wisconsin, on private terms. Corn held at 52c. Oats firm; sales 10,000 bushels, at 41c. Canal Freights—20c. for Corn to New-York, and 6½c. for Wheat, to

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Excess from Canada, $60 bbls, or 60 tons, for Liverpool, to enter Canadian. Wheat from Canada, 10 bushels, or 60 cargo to be filled. Flour from Canadian. Corn received very free from Canada, at 48c. Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Canadian. Through shipments will probably be resumed this week. Exports to-day: 2,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Rye; 2,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Oats; 116 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 24.

Cotton—The sales to-day foot up 1,000 bales, with an advancing tendency in prices.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

The following are the footings of the Boston Banks' Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$21,000,000
Loans and Discounts	31,000,000
Specie	2,000,000
Amount due from other Banks	6,000,000
Amount due to other Banks	6,000,000
Deposits	10,000,000
Circulation	7,000,000

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 83½; Reading Railroad, 61; Morris Canal, 14½; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—Geo. Grant, E. Lafourcade, Mr. Lamb, Mr. O'Callaghan, J. de Cordova, Miss E. de Closel, Mrs. S. Brown, Mr. Fraser and child, Hon. Miss Lamb, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Fraser and child, Mrs. Cameron and lady, 4 children and servant, Miss Mallett, W. R. Leeds and two children, Mrs. Deedes, child and nurse, Mrs. Neil, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Tolmie, Mr. Bain, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. Rennie, Miss Rennie, Miss Cole and lady, W. Hunter, Mr. Dixon and maid servant, Mrs. Dixon and lady, W. Dixon and maid servant, Mrs. Dixon and lady, Jas. T. White and lady, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Chas. Alston, J. P. Alston, Miss Alston, Mrs. Francis Lamman and baby, and child, Mr. Lamman, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, J. Cayley, Hon. W. H. Draper, Bell, P. S. Ryan, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Berry and lady, J. Hutton, Geo. Fraser, Jas. Somers and 3 sons, Mrs. Stuart and child, Mrs. Gerrard, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Covertore and lady, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Cassels and 2 children, Miss Belton and sister, Miss Polmer, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Sander, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Rambo, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Mackell, G. Weber, Mr. Ayres, H. D. Norcross, Mr. Gouding, Jas. M. Cozzens and lady, Mrs. Mary Cozzens, Mrs. Sanders, child and nurse, Mrs. Richard Kirk, Mr. G. C. Mitchell, David Dunlop, John Hunter, Mr. Johnson, V. M. Moore, Mr. Jasson and lady, Miss Jasson, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Gulet, P. Montana, Chas. Lamoreaux, Mr. Way, Rev. P. S. Gray, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Ashwell, Mr. Ashwell, Mr. Rebuck, Mrs. Rebuck, Mr. Cassell, Mr. Cassell, Mrs. Cassell, Mr. Hawes, W. Tod, Mr. Cassell, Lady, Francis Wood, C. B. Greaves, Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Wallace and servant, Mr. Parker, Miss Wallace, Mr. Berry, Mr. Roy, A. Ridout, Jas. Mitchell, Mr. Nicolas and friend, Miss Blackwell, Mr. Lamont, Mrs. Infant, Mrs. Mary F. Fraser and infant, Mrs. Mary F. Fraser and infant, Thos. Terry, Miss Appleyard, Mr. Hall, Miss Billerman, Mrs. Fraser and infant, Mrs. Fraser and lady, E. Bruiard, A. Blunt, Mr. Hubbard and lady, Mrs. Fox and child, Capt. Spencer, Mrs. Greaves and lady, F. Bull, R. P. Oxnard, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Pike and son, Mr. Simpson, and 9 in the steerage.

In ship Albion, from Liverpool—Mrs. Williams, Mr. Abeel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 03 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon Rises.. 5 0
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 3 41 | Gov. Island.. 4 20 | Hell Gate.. 6 0

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 25

Cleared.

Steamships Bohemia, (Belg.) Tank, Antwerp, Rebaud & Co.; Europa, (Br.) Leitch, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Emigrant, (Brem.) Andresen, Charleston, Gutzlaff & Co.; J. R. Booker, Allen, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Witanna, Wass, Lisbon, C. B. Rawson; Montanks, Ward, Havana, Albert & Rose; R. Bodmer, Bodmer, Bristol, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Forward, (Br.) Coulthard, Curaçoa, H. B. De Wolf; C. E. Kelly, Pote, Boston, Master.

Schrs. Rover, Rover, Elizabethport, Master; Stevens, Fuscia, Trinidad, C. & E. Pope.

Schooners Geo. Doerine, Pinkham, Wilmington, NC.; McKee; Maria Jane, Jones, Philadelphia, Master; Jason; Mary Staples, Staples, Mobile, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dandy, Schuylkill Haven, Master; Mary Ann, Price & Bird; Mary, (Br.) Newberry, Davis & Holmes; Ocean Bird, Sabine, Howard, Newberry, Master; Mary Stanley, Mayo, Philadelphia, Master; Wm. Penn, Adams, Boston, Master; Jas. N. Gaff; Mott Redell, Simpson, Alexandria, Master; J. Darling, Terry, Apalachicola, Master & Hammond; Sloop Warren, Seaward, New-Haven, Master.

Propeller Ida Hoe, Swain, Wilmington, Del. & R. Cromwell; Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamships Persia, Judkins, Liverpool Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 14, 46 N., 46 W., off Tuskar, signalized steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to A. G. Mills.

Ship Albion, Williams, Liverpool Oct. 29, with mdse. and 476 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Annawan, McNear, Glasgow 80 da., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship American Eagle, (packet,) Moore, London and Portsmouth Oct. 26, with mdse. and 102 passengers to E. P. Morgan. Oct. 26, lat. 49 50, lon. 11 30, spoke ship Basket Shoals, exchanges same day with ship Evelyn.

Ship Evelyn, Chase, Liverpool 40 da., with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co., vessel to Harbeck & Co.

Ship Isaac Walton, Williams, Shanghae via Batavia 91 da., with sugar, hides, &c., to Shelton & Frothingham.

Bark Calliope, Hamilton, St. Marks Nov. 1, with lumber, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Left Isle of Pines Nov. 12, lon. 80 15, signalized ship Dundee, of and for N. Y. 13th, passed a bark ashore on Pickle Reef, Fla. Key, and a number of wreckers about her—apparently not got off. Left on, as she had all sail set. 18th, lat. 28 20, lon. 82 30, spoke Hamburg ship Rebecca, for N. York. 19th, lat. 26 30, lon. 82 30, spoke Anderson, for New-York. 20th, lat. 25 30, lon. 82 30, had N. winds the entire passage, with heavy weather.

Bark North Sea, Delano, Rotterdam 21 da., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Funche & Meinecke. Reports the loss of the Ranka. Experienced heavy gales from N. to N. W. for the last 30 da. 1st inst., lat. 43, lon. 9 30, spoke Bremen bark Amerika, 20 da. from Bremen with 400 passengers, bound to New-York. Also, 2d inst., lat. 43 30, lon. 9 for Fayal. 16th, lat. 39 40, lon. 31 30, passed a large ship in distress, the cause which knocked the vessel on her beam ends, with sails, &c.

Bark Oriental, (Br.) Moore, Shanghae via Batavia and Java Head Aug. 15, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 21, and St. Helena Oct. 8, with coffee, sugar, &c., to Norwood & Co.

Bark Celestine, (Sp.) Llinoza, Barcelona 40 da., with fruit, last to Aguirre & Galway.

Bark Lizzie T. Nichols, (of Portland,) Nichols, Liverpool Sept. 28, with railroad iron to order. Experienced very heavy weather, stove bulwarks, head, and sails, &c.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.) Pritt, Bermuda 12 da., in ballast to W. M. Smith & Co.

Brig Elisa Ann, (of St. George,) Talbot, Jacksonville 9 da., with yellow pine to D. Parker.

Brig Appoline, (Br.) Lorack, Pictou 22 da., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Red Rose Flower, Pool, Galveston 20 da., with mdse. to Nelson Clement & Co.

Brig Waterford, (Br., of Galway,) Robins, Alexandria, Egypt, 140 da., with sugar to R. Lovy. Experienced very heavy weather, lost sails, &c.; have been as far South as lat. 25, in order to get the Trades, but found none; had for the time light variable winds from S. S. W. to N. W.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.) Hutchinson, Barrington 16 da., with mdse. to W. A. F. Davenport.

Brig Zoara, Creighton, Darien 9 da., with lumber to Rickenbach & Co.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.) Smith, Windsor 4 da., with plaster to master.

Brig Albert, (Br.) Stevens, Hillsboro 10 da., with plaster to master.

Brig Black Squall, Ryder, Newport, R. I., for Thomaston, Me., with pig iron.

Brig Pembroke, (of Bangor,) Kennedy, Elbert, Ga., 14 da., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, (3-masted,) Young, Mobile 16 da., with brandy and wine to Dimond & Dimon. 18th inst., lat. 30, lon. 70 10 W., spoke ship Ocean Monarch, of and for Liverpool, from Boston, 10 days out, with loss of sails, &c., which